









into the harbour for about three hundred yards and is composed of jagged ironstone rocks. On it the ship went to pieces and no nothing can be seen but her stern and her boiler.

The six survivors held on till day broke, and then swam ashore. The survivors tried to land exactly opposite the female jail, but were unable to attain their object, owing to the heavy swell which was running, and there was every probability of their being drowned, seeing which a band of convict women of their own accord joined hands and formed a chain. They went into the water, plucked, stood the buffeting of the sea, and had the satisfaction of being able to safely land the six men.

Tremendous damage was done all over the Settlement. No less than sixty convicts were killed and two hundred injured by the falling buildings. Government House was unroofed, as were also the bungalows of several of the officers, two steam launches and nearly all the boats and lighters in the place were destroyed and the paddy crops utterly ruined.

#### WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP "ELLENBANK"

The French mail steamer *Godavary*, which arrived at Singapore from Batavia on the morning of November 23rd, had on board the officers and crew, comprising 23 men and boys, of the British ship *Ellenbank* of Liverpool, which was wrecked off Cape Roda on the South coast of Sumatra, at 10 o'clock on the night of Sunday, November 8th.

The *Ellenbank* was a new ship of 1,428 tons register and belonged to Messrs. McDermid, Greenhalgh & Co., of Liverpool. She left Padang on October 21st, in ballast and bound to Ceylon. On the night of November 8th, she was wrecked off Cape Roda, the captain and chief mate being on watch at the time. There being no chance of saving the ship, the officers and men were taken off by a passing steamer and landed at Sumatra, whence they were sent to Singapore by the British consul. The captain of the *Ellenbank* declined to leave the vessel, as he hoped to be able to save some of the ship's stores, fittings, etc. Latest accounts are that the ship had broken her back and that there was very little hope of saving anything.

An official inquiry into the loss of the *Ellenbank* will be held at Singapore on the arrival of the captain at that port.

#### SUNDAY CARGO WORKING IN INDIA.

This question is being actively agitated in India, and draws the following remarks from the *Editorial Times* in favour of legislative restriction.

While we are aware, as a general rule, to the interference of Government between employers and employees, yet there are occasions which demand a wise enactment in order to protect the interests of the latter, and we consider that the present is a case in point. If a Company does not work its steamers in the harbours of Madras, Colombo or Bombay, merely because a permit is expensive, why should they be permitted to make their officers slave throughout the Sabbath without any regard to either the temples or their natural desire for a day of rest, at the ports of Cochin, Negapatam or Tellicherry, where a few rupees cover the cost of the necessary permit. If a scale of fees, such as those prevailing at Hongkong, were introduced and made applicable to all the ports in this Presidency, it would, we maintain, be to the interests of all parties concerned. There are, of course, occasions when it is of primary importance, either for the cargo merchants or the steamer company, that cargo should be landed or shipped, but at such times the Company would hesitate to pay such fees, drawn out at the rate indicated, whereas they would be sufficiently high to stop ships working on Sunday as a general rule, merely to save a day. We have never yet heard of any advantages in Sunday-working, and of course in all charter parties the first day of the week is reckoned as a *dead* day. We invite the attention of the Local Government, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and the Chambers of Commerce in "mofussil" ports, to the copy of the *Sunday Cargo-working Ordinance*, 1891, of Hongkong, and we would urge on the latter the desirability of taking steps to put a stop to this Sunday-working, which is frequently the cause of mistakes due to clerks working short-handed, or in a slovenly manner, being their holiday, and which always presses hard on every one who is compelled to take part in this unnecessary breaking of the Sabbath-day.

#### GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

As a principle we think, says the *Financial Gazette*, it is to be emphatically condemned and, like the farming system, only to be resorted to as a last resource. We are convinced that the permission of private practice to Government employees places a temptation in their way, to give the preference as regards their time and attention to the more hazardous private work, which it takes a superlatively conscientious man at all times to resist. In effect we think it will be found that more earnest and anxious attention is given to the private than to the public work. In saying this we do not mean that this is consciously the case, but it is the practical result, and it is a matter to be placed in this temptation in the way of would-be upright, though necessarily frail, men. The reason, often quoted, for conceding this practice to lawyers and doctors of the Crown is, that were they to confine themselves to Government work, they could not keep themselves up to date. And this, no doubt, is a fact, but it does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that the Government has arrived at. Another way out of the difficulty is conceivable, and although we may be reminded that we are dealing with arguments that were long ago suggested, considered, and set aside, we reply, that there is nothing new under the sun, that ideas and the practice of the world frequently travel in a circle and that it may be that this idea, although perhaps previously rejected, may be finally adopted. We think, then, the best way would be, instead of granting private practice to Government officials, to give Government practice to private professionals. By this means, instead of having one good man, the best would be at call, and it is urged that such a course would lead to a high level of service, and the price for Government work put up, we reply, that it would always be open to Government to import a man of its own and to increase the competition, and to do this *ad lib.* to bring the professional man to reasonable terms; the mere threat would probably be sufficient. Would not, then, this course be infinitely preferable? Instead of one adviser, a dozen of the best professionals in their different lines at call, instead of the temptation to slough or to dilly with the public work, a healthy competition as to who would do it best and quickest; and instead of the fair fame of the public Councils and public officials being liable to be smothered by evil suggestions, bred of the very impeding, double-edged practice in vogue, the impossibility for such suggestions to arise, since it would, of course, be as impossible for such practitioners to do Government work, and at the same time be paid also for the same work by the private persons specially interested, as it is for an apocryphal to take fees from both parties in a suit.

#### THE RAILWAY DISPUTE IN BANGKOK.

"Engineer," a correspondent to the *Bangkok Times*, says in reference to the much talked of Korat Railway tender, that an estimate of cost was made out by the Royal Railway Department in March-April 1891, and, contrary to usual custom was kept "very secret." By the death of Mr. E. Assmann, "Engineer," says that the Director-General became the sole possessor of knowledge of the amount of this "secret estimate." "Engineer" then proceeds to give the figures of the secret, which are as follows:—

| THE "SECRET" ESTIMATE.  |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Title II. Earthwork     | 3,610,000 Ticals. |
| III. Fencing            | 21,500 "          |
| IV. Level Crossings     | 68,000 "          |
| V. Culverts & Bridges   | 1,380,000 "       |
| VI. Tunnels             | nothing "         |
| VII. Permanent Way      | 4,750,000 "       |
| VIII. Signals, etc.     | 210,000 "         |
| IX. Stations            | 721,000 "         |
| X. Workshops            | 140,000 "         |
| XI. Extraordinary Works | nothing "         |
| XII. Rolling Stock      | 900,000 "         |

Total cost of Railway, Ticals 12,004,500

"Engineer" proceeds to say that while the whole Railway Department were kept in ignorance of the amount of this estimate "the German firm tendering have made a wonderfully close guess in their tender. Its sum was 12,070,500 Ticals with the exchange reckoned at the time Mr. B. 1 small fraction of one per cent. within the Government Estimate. The several items, where of any importance, show the same wonderful likeness. Earthwork, for instance, respectively 3,650,000 and 3,610,000; bridges and culverts 1,380,000 and 1,380,000. Really, the two resemble each other not only as brothers, but as twins; you cannot help thinking that they have been born, not only of the same parents, but at the same moment. And a curious circumstance gives strength to this conclusion: Parts of the secret estimate, by mischance, were filed in the departmental records in actually in the handwriting of Mr. Wunder, the agent of the Government contractors."

#### NEWS OF THE WORLD.

PARIS, October 22nd. While a train was running at full speed near Lyons to-day the roadbed suddenly collapsed, owing to the fact that it had been undermined by floods, and the engine and cars were hurled from the road and tumbled down an embankment. The engineer and fireman were killed and a number of passengers badly injured.

Buenos Ayres, October 22nd. Advice received here from Asuncion, the capital of the republic of Paraguay, brings news of an attempt there to overthrow President Gonzalez. The attempted revolution, however, was promptly suppressed by troops loyal to the Government. Full details are not yet procurable, but it is known that there has been an uneasy feeling in Paraguay, and a spirit of hostility to the Government there for some time past.

NEW ORLEANS, October 22nd. Eugene E. Garcia, paying teller of the Louisiana National Bank, was to-day declared a defaulter in \$300,000. Garcia's shortage was discovered on the 17th inst. The bank will publish a statement in the morning showing that the capital stock of \$500,000 is unimpaired. They state that Garcia's peculations cover a period of fifteen years, but do not give any details.

It is said that Garcia, to conceal his defalcations, would abstract bills from the packages, and when the bank examiner checked up the packages they would be taken at the value declared upon them, without the bills being counted. Garcia, in paying out money or in keeping a cash book, could make errors to the extent of \$100,000, as he asserts, is a problem. His character has always been of the best. He will be arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 22nd. The famine is far extended in Siberia. The Governor has compiled a report showing that in the districts of Korkhetovsk and Petropavlovsk what food supplies the inhabitants possessed have been entirely exhausted and as appeal made to the public charity. Owing to the difficulty of transportation in winter the bills being sold are almost hopeless. Supplies from Caucasus are improving in quantity and it is hoped they will avail to stave off the worst effects of the famine. Advice from the interior of the empire are continually of the worst import. People are commencing to riot in Samara, Saratoff and Verones.

Reports from the provinces of Sunbriek and Samara show the local government unable to cope with the prevailing distress. The authorities have forbidden the local press to record the state of affairs. The provincial assemblies are paralysed and utterly unable to remedy the disorder. The military granaries have been depleted. The funds for the relief of the starving people have also been deplorably mismanaged. In some districts under powerful patronage there is more than abundance of relief, while in other districts no heed is paid to the starving peasants.

NEW YORK, October 22nd. The *Staats Zeitung*, a leading German organ, says: "The *Algemeine Zeitung* of Munich assures us that there are pending negotiations between Germany and the United States. These negotiations are kept strictly secret, but the nature of the same may be guessed by that which is already a fact. Germany does not wish to act differentially and contrary to the interests of America. On the contrary, Germany would prefer to grant, against corresponding compensation, the same low tariff to the American Union as would be granted to Austria-Hungary in the Austro-German treaty. There is a possibility that the negotiation for the reduction of the tariff on American goods will be a success."

LONDON, October 22nd. An examination in bankruptcy proceedings to-day of the directors and other officials of the Gold Queen Mining Company, organized to acquire mining land in Colorado, United States of America. Thomas Gilbert, secretary of the company, gave evidence before the court, immediately after taking Gilbert's testimony he was arrested upon a charge of misappropriating the company's funds.

Gilbert contended that the \$20,000 he was charged with embezzling had been sent to the United States with the knowledge of the directors of the company in order to complete the title to the property.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), October 22nd. W. L. Robertson has arrived here from Torreon, Mexico. According to his statement the drought in that section of Mexico has not been broken, as reported, and there is a great amount of suffering among the poorer classes, corn selling at from 50 to 75 cents a peck. A few days ago Jose Castro, a prominent and wealthy proprietor of haciendas, attempted to raise the price of grain to 25 cents a bushel, when the natives, because so incensed at his action that they shot him.

PARIS, October 22nd. At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to reject the Senate Tariff Committee's proposal to place the duty on imported salt meats at 51 francs. On the other hand, the Cabinet decided to give its approval to the 20 franc duty on imported salt meats, as voted for by the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers also discussed the gravity of the enormous increase in

France of the number of railroad accidents.

STUTTGART, October 22nd. King William of Wurtemberg to-day opened Parliament. The new King expressed warm satisfaction at the reunification of the kingdom of Wurtemberg with Germany under the late King Charles. He announced that bills would be introduced providing for the revision of the Constitution, the promotion of economic legislation and for reform in taxation.

BERLIN, October 22nd. The *North German Gazette* says, Prince Ferdinand, heir to the Rumanian throne, is to be betrothed to Princess Marie, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh.

At to-day's sitting of the royal commission inquiring into the Bala des Chaleurs railway scandal Pagaud's testimony was favorable to the Premier.

PESHU, October 22nd. A fire of large dimensions is raging in the village of Sovar. The buildings in several streets are all a flame and troops have been sent to render assistance.

BUCHAREST, October 22nd. Russia is withdrawing her troops from Bessarabia on account of the wretched accommodation there and an epidemic of typhus.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 22nd. A passenger steamer on the Volga was destroyed by fire near Rybinsk to-day. Seven persons perished in the flames.

LONDON, October 22nd. Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £384,000 the past week.

MADRID, October 22nd. Several villages in the province of Granada have been isolated by the floods and the supply of food there is consequently in a very scarce. Traffic is completely stopped between Salamanca and Oporto, a portion of the railroad line connecting the two cities having been destroyed by a landslide.

LONDON, October 22nd. It is announced that Parnell made a will in favor of Mrs. O'Shea before he married her, and that the marriage annulled the will, and, therefore, he died intestate. Mrs. Parnell is entitled to half the personal property and one-third of the real estate left by Parnell.

PARIS, October 22nd. Germany is no longer the centre of gravity of Europe. It is Russia, and not Germany's Chancellor, who holds between his hands the destinies of Europe. It is the Car, "What are the motives and ends of Russian diplomacy, and what is the plan of the Car? The information which I hold from various sources, all equally good, and all concurring, enable me to reply, that this plan has for its object the maintenance of peace in the Car. To attain that the Car seeks the formation of a vast league, the basis of which is that these seven nations stand together—Russia, France, Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Serbia and Montenegro.

Grand Duke Vladimir, moreover, has obtained from the Regent of Spain and Senor Canovas, if not a formal acknowledgement, at least a declaration of sympathy. M. de Giers, when he was at Nonsa, sought for an amicable cordial between Italy and the Vatican. Overtures were made to Holland and Turkey, and finally the neutrality of Sweden and Belgium were discussed. That is why, at the inauguration of the new drainage system at Marseilles, M. Buis, burgomaster of Brussels, who was invited by the town, made a speech, inspired by King Leopold, in which he announced the neutrality of Belgium.

The formation of this league, a true league of peace, will be announced officially in January next. In announcing it to Europe the Car, who will in a measure have precedence, will propose the convocation of an international congress, in which all the powers should take part, and whose object should be to judge upon all differences which divide European nations and which might give rise to a conflict. It would bring about the creation of an international arbitration congress, and would be followed by proportional disarmament.

I must add that the Car has been strongly pushed to this plan by the Empress of Russia, who, they say, the originator of this policy, which is explained by the ties of relationship uniting the reigning families of Europe. Moreover, the Car, who is an excellent mother, desires her children, who are her subjects, to be much more united, to reign in peace over his numerous people.

LONDON, October 22nd. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says the approach of frost has caused a renewal of distress. The *Standard* estimates that twenty millions of people are without food. Statistics prove conclusively that in many places speculators get extortionate prices. The corn merchants and village lookalikes, or usurers, are charged with the responsibility for the extortion. A Samara paper declares that the Jews are agents connected with the lookalikes, who are in the habit of reducing those in their power to the lowest state of poverty.

Incidents showing the terrible distress of the people continue to be reported. A poor woman at Ratchino on returning home from a neighboring town, whether she had gone to try to purchase food, found all her children dead. A post-mortem examination being made, their stomachs were found filled with rags and earth. Many villages are completely deserted in the districts of Perm, one-half of the population of Rensau having died of hunger or disease. And another incident occurred in women's hair, the best heads realising a crown price.

The *Novoye Vremya* announces that the Russian Government is about to issue an order prohibiting Jews from entering into contracts to supply the Government with spirituous liquors or sell the same, except for export. The official announcement is made that owing to Government measures the winter sowing of grain in the famine districts has been affected to such an extent that there has been little diminution in the number of deaths. In many provinces summer seeds have been bought with State loans, and storeshouses are to be established in the distressed districts.

BRISBANE, October 22nd. The trial of a notorious female big game named Milla has commenced at Portmores. She was the terror of Serbia for years on account of the torture which she inflicted upon her victims. She is charged with fourteen murders and an endless number of robberies.

OTAWA (Ont.), October 22nd. The cricket match between Lord Hawke's teams and a team representing Eastern Canada was concluded this morning, the former winning by one innings and eighty-four runs.

MELBOURNE (Victoria), October 22nd. A bill will shortly be submitted to the Parliament of this colony providing for a loan of \$500,000, the money thus raised to be employed in the construction of railways and other productive works.

LONDON, October 22nd. The Naval exhibition, opened May last by the Prince of Wales, closed to-night. It has proved to be the most successful show for years past. It is estimated that about 2,500,000 people visited the exhibition.

#### CHINAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) November 9th, 1891. The funeral of the late Governor, Chang Yao, occurred on the 3rd inst. The main street was crowded on all sides. The hearse was a massive

and costly affair, and upwards of 30 different silk and satin umbrellas were carried, being presented by thousands of people, whose names were written thereon, and who extolled the virtues of the departed. The funeral took place early in the morning, and went to miles (30 li) that day on the way to Chingchow, where the coffin, mourners, and attendants are to take boats for the south. We understand an edict was issued, commanding the local authorities all along the way to be ready to escort and protect, and further that all expenses of travel should be met by the local authorities.

After the departure of the late Governor's family, the Governor's *yamen* was thrown open to the people, and for several days thousands have rushed in to see the buildings, court and lake of this, the main *yamen* of the province.

The new Governor will not move in for several weeks, extra repairs being first needed.

The triennial military examination began on the 15th, having been postponed from the 13th, on account of the Governor's funeral. On the 17th a heavy rain occurred, which delayed the examination two days more. There are only about 1,000 to try in the contest for the military or gymnastic M.A.

We have now to report the settlement of the long standing and wearisome contest of the American Presbyterian Mission in securing property in the city limits. The last phase of the contest has been in connection with a piece of land leased for 30 years in the east suburb in February last. Some time since mentioned that the new Treaty had requested of the missionaries that an exchange be allowed, it was equally suitable place be found. This request was acceded to by the missionaries. Some three weeks since, a small plot of low swampy land was offered in the north-east suburb, which of course was deemed unsuitable. Several interviews were held between Mr. Reid and the officials, and at last on the 1st of October, an agreement was orally made at the Taita's *yamen* between Mr. Reid on the one side, and the Taita, Prefect, Magistrate, two special Deputies of Foreign Affairs, and two of the leading gentry of the city. By a promise that no high school building be erected, and no ditch dug out, to destroy the geomantic influence, the land was decided to peacefully revert to the Mission.

Since then the Mission and the gentry have alike reported by letter or petition to the Magistrate, whereby the case could be closed, and building begun. The 30 years' lease has been changed to a perpetual lease, and presented to the Magistrate for official seal. Arrangements have been made to build this autumn a wall and a few buildings, but on account of the military examination and other reasons, this is a delay of a few days. It is intended to prevent all trouble, and as a little more leisure is being extended to the officials to make their final plans of protection.

The first effort at securing property in the suburbs goes back a period of eight years, but as associated with the present case some six years. The opposition started by the gentry was in May, 1887, and has lasted ever since in different ways. Two riots have occurred (besides one against an English missionary) and three others threatened. And yet amid all this opposition the missionaries have made some cement even in the tangled matter of property. By a promise that no high school building be erected, and no ditch dug out, to destroy the geomantic influence, the land was decided to peacefully revert to the Mission.

We have purchased a house in the city limits at Chingchow, and so their case can be regarded as all settled.

Some of the troubles are occurring in the South, peace and favor are depending on foreigners and missionaries in the North—some to so-called hostile Shantung. The new era is largely due to the energy and capacity of the new Taita at this place, Chang Shung-tai, a Hohas man. All these cases settled have been under his supervision and by his mediation. When he assumed office in August, he determined to settle every case in his jurisdiction, or which should be submitted to him, and for now successfully settling the two cases at Chingchow—American Presbyterian and German Catholic—and the one case here, he deserves recognition at an early date. The remains the case at Yenchow, under another Taita.

(N.Y. Daily News.)

#### CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) November 16th, 1891.

In my letter written ten days ago I expressed the hope that the *Chungking* riot, if they had kept the time, had turned over a new leaf. At the time it transpired that they were other persons were turning over the *Chungking* riot, which were intended to stir up the peaceful minds of Chungking. Fortunately they were torn down by the alert officials before they had seen them. One was posted on the door of the Lo family, a member of which was a vigorous defence at the time of the riot over five years ago. We have not seen any of the placards, but they are reported to have stated that the placards were down were being driven out and to have urged their competitors to rise and imitate the example which had been set. Now and was suggested as a day eminently suitable for the purpose. We need not say that the affair did not come off. Whether there were any definite plans, or only an indefinite purpose to stir up trouble, will perhaps never be known. The officials, civil and military, were on the alert and had posted a few soldiers in civilian dress about the various residences of foreigners. They also said to the nearest *yamen* which would meet with them, responses, and reference to precedence or rank of officials. It came among the foreigners there was all little nervousness and one or two made prudent preparations for flight. Many natives who had been told of the matter, but who were not going to come off, but no one seemed to know of any instigation of disturbance.

At the present time things are quiet enough, having been there and there a rumor. Every one goes about his business as usual. We hear that some members of certain business firms went from Chungking during the last few days, but they were not there for the present, but we judge that any stoppage of this sort, even partially slight, information as to the situation is gradually filtering into the minds of the people and is usually not far from correct.

We fear that you who are constantly guarded by gumbies are so engrossed with *shades* about you that you give little thought to the condition

#### Intimations.



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of the many foreigners in the interior. If the military movements take place, which missionary and other friends are so constantly advising in your columns, there would be danger of uprisings wherever there are foreigners, and whether in such case all would escape intact the Lord only knows. If war is really imminent, it behooves the various Governments to recall their citizens before it is too late to save them. If it should be rebellion, our case would not be so desperate, as there might be some slight hope of protection from the Chinese official.—N. C. Daily News.

#### To-day's

Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 2nd December, at 8.30 for a 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1443]

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER, HONGKONG, No. 218 S.C.

AN ADJOURNED CONVOCATION of the above Chapter, will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. precisely. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1443]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NAGASAKI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.

"MONMOUTHSHIRE." Captain Cuning, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1443]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, S.S. "MONMOUTHSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY. No Claims will be admitted after the 10th inst. have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst. at 3 p.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1443]

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/5 L. I. American Ship.

"MARTHA DAVIS." Pendleton, Master, now due, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1443]

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/5 L. I. American Ship.

"SACHEM." Bartlett, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1443]

#### Masonic.

DILIGENTIA LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 3rd December, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1447]

#### VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held on FRIDAY, the 4th December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1891. [1447]

#### Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "Silver Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors. The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table D'ôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands. Wines, Spirits, Malt Liqueurs, etc., of the best quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM. A. F. ROZARIO, Manager. Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1443]

#### To be Let.

ROOMS in Pedder's Street on First Floor, Suitable for offices. Apply to CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 20th November, 1891. [1443]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET. AT KOWLOON. A FEW HOUSES IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE, containing 5 Rooms each and Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation. Cheap Rent.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1443]

TO LET. BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK. R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 17th May, 1891. [1443]

#### Intimations.

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

24TH INTEREST. INTEREST due on BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after the 1st December, 1891.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, F. DE BOVIS, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 30th November, 1891. [1447]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED. TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all AERATED WATER BOTTLES and SYPHONS bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark are its property solely, and that any Person using the same or any Person or Persons



## Intimations.

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